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BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS LLP P.O. BOX 70250 OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250			PAPE, ZACHARY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2835	

DATE MAILED: 05/30/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/791,997

Applicant(s)

COSTER ET AL.

Examiner

Zachary M. Pape

Art Unit

2835

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 March 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5 and 28-56 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 41-43 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 40 and 44 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5, 28-33, 35-39, 45-48 and 56 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 34 and 49-55 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 02 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### **DETAILED ACTION**

The following detailed action is in response to the correspondence dated 3/17/2006.

The objection to the drawings and specification has been withdrawn in view of the remarks to the drawings/specification on page 10.

The 112 rejection to claim 2 has been withdrawn in view of the remarks to claim 2 on page 10. Additionally the examiner acknowledges that the inclusion of claims 35-39 in the 112 rejection was made in error. The Examiner thanks the applicant for noting such an irregularity.

### ***Specification***

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Paragraph 65 on page 18 of the specification filed 3/2/2004 appears to be missing the incorporated reference information. Applicants should take care not to add new matter to the specification.

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Objections***

2. Claim 52 objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 52 recites, "that slidably retained to" which appears to be incorrect. It appears that it should be changed to read, "that slidably retain to"

Additionally in line 8, claim 52 recites, "to capture slotted portions" which appears to be incorrect. It appears it should be changed to read, "to capture the slotted portions"

Appropriate correction is required.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 56 recites, "the planar panel... being formed of aluminum" which is new matter that the Examiner was unable to find support for in the originally presented specification. For the purposes of examination the Examiner has examined the claim with the aluminum limitation.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

Art Unit: 2835

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-5, 28-29, 31-32, 35-38, 45, 47 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen (US 6,932,447) in view of Lin et al. (US 6,824,174).

With respect to claim 1, Chen et al. teaches a computer comprising: a housing (10) having an access opening (Opposite 18, between 14 and 16 as illustrated in Fig 2); a removable access door (80) for tool-less placement in front of the access opening in order to prevent passage through the access opening; a quick release latching mechanism (50) configured to facilitate the mount and release of the access door to and from the housing (Column 4, Lines 14-32, 61-65), the quick release latching mechanism including a quick release handle (70). Chen et al. fails to teach that the quick release handle is pivotally coupled to the housing, and the rotation of the handle causing the removable access door to be mounted and released to and from the housing. Lin et al. teaches a pivoting handle (10) for removing a cover from a base. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the housing art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lin et al. with the teachings of Chen et al. to provide an alternate equivalent means of operating the latching mechanism of Chen et al. (I.E. the latch of Lin et al. could replace the quick release handle of Chen et al. and provide the same function of moving the latching mechanism as disclosed by Chen. Also see Lin et al: Column 1, Lines 50-52).

With respect to claim 2, Chen et al. further teaches that the removable access door is secured to the housing without using fasteners (See Column 1, Lines 28-35).

With respect to claim 3, Chen et al. further teaches that the quick release latching mechanism includes a housing side locking mechanism (50, As illustrated in Fig 3) and a door side locking mechanism (82, as illustrated in Fig 1) that are cooperatively positioned so that when the removable access door is placed in front of the access opening, the locking mechanisms are capable of lockably engaging with each other thus securing the removable access door to the housing (As illustrated in Fig 6), the locking mechanisms engaging and disengaging one another via the rotation of the quick release handle (See Column 4, Lines 61-65 where the housing locking mechanisms could be operated by rotating the equivalent handle of Lin et al. to move the latching mechanism up and down such that the access door and housing engage and disengage as desired).

With respect to claim 4, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 above but fails to teach that the quick release latching mechanism (50) includes a plurality of retention hooks located on the housing that mate with a plurality of hook receivers located on the removable access door, the retention hooks being configured to engage the hook receivers in order to hold the removable access door in front of the opening. Rather, Chen et al. teaches the parts in reverse, that is, that the quick release latching mechanism (50) includes a plurality of hook receivers (52) and the removable access door includes a plurality of retention hooks (83) which mate with each other to hold the removable access door in front of the opening (See Column 4, Lines 13-33; and Lines 61-65). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reverse the retention hooks and hook receivers onto

Art Unit: 2835

the latching mechanism and removable access door respectively since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167. Reversing the retention hooks and hook receivers onto the latching mechanism and removable access door respectively is an alternate equivalent means of attaching two pieces of material (Similar to reversing the hook and loop construction of Velcro, the two materials will still attach no matter the orientation of the hook and the loop of the material).

With respect to claim 5, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. further teaches that the reversed retention hooks (83, now placed on the latching mechanism 50) are movable between an engagement position, coupling the retention hooks with the hook receivers, and a disengagement position, decoupling the retention hooks for the hook receivers, the removable access door being secured to the housing when the retention hooks and hook receivers are engaged (Column 4, Lines 13-33, Lines 61-65), the removable access door being released from the housing when the retention hook and hook receivers are disengaged, the retention hooks moving between the engagement and disengagement position via the rotation of the quick release handle (Column 4, Lines 13-33, Lines 61-65. In addition to the access door "snapping" into place as described by Chen et al., the access door could also be attached via rotating the quick release handle of Lin et al. to cause the latching mechanism to translate, aligning the access door hook receivers with the hooks of the latching mechanism, and rotating the quick release handle of Lin et al. to cause the latching mechanism to again translate to the locked position).

With respect to claim 28, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. further teaches that the retention hooks are positioned on a slider bar (Reversal of parts of claim 4 places the hooks on the slider bar) that slides relative to the housing, and wherein the sliding action of the slider bar is provided by the rotation of the quick release handle (10 of Lin et al. where instead of using the quick release handle (70) of Chen et al. to release the locking mechanism, the handle of Lin et al. is rotated to cause the translational movement of the locking mechanism (50) of Chen et al.).

With respect to claim 29, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. further teaches a mechanism (45) for transforming the rotary motion of the quick release handle (10) into linear motion of the slider bar (I.E. The tongue (45) of Lin et al. could interact with the locking hole (68) of the locking mechanism of Chen et al. to cause a translational motion of the locking mechanism).

With respect to claim 31, Chen et al. further teaches that the retention hooks (83 which are placed on the locking mechanism) are flanges that protrude away from the housing (As illustrated in Fig 4) and the hook receivers (52 which are placed on the access door) are slots built into the access door (Chen teaches that the slots are built into the locking mechanism and therefore it would be obvious to similarly build them into the access door) the slots being configured to receive the flanges therein (As illustrated in Fig 4).

With respect to claim 32, Chen et al. further teaches that the retention hooks are positioned within the access opening (As illustrated in Fig 4), and wherein the hook receivers are positioned on an inner surface of the access door (The hook receivers



Art Unit: 2835

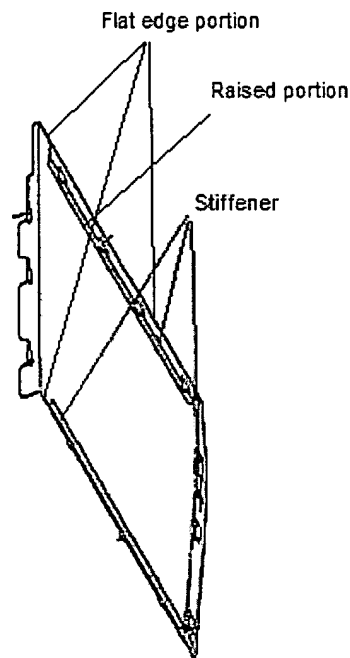
would be positioned on an inner surface of the access door to operate as illustrated in Fig 4).

With respect to claim 35, Chen et al. teaches a computer, comprising: a housing (10) having an access opening (Opposite 18); a removable access door (80) for covering the access opening, the removable access door not having any movable parts thereon; a latching system (50, 83) including a housing side locking feature (50) and a door side locking feature (83) that when engaged secure the removable access door to the housing and that when disengaged allow the release of the removable access door from the housing (Column 4 Lines 13-33, Lines 61-65); and a quick release handle positioned at the housing (70). Chen et al. fails to teach that the quick release handle is configured to facilitate the engagement and disengagement of the locking features via a pivoting action, the quick release handle pivoting between an open position where the locking features are forced into disengagement thereby releasing the access door from the housing, and a closed position where the locking features are forced into lockable engagement thereby securing the access door to the housing. Lin et al. teaches a quick release handle which pivots to release a cover from a base. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Lin et al. with that of Chen et al. to provide an alternate equivalent means of operating the latching mechanism of Chen et al. (I.E. the latch of Lin et al. could replace the quick release handle of Chen et al. and provide the same function of moving the latching mechanism as disclosed by Chen et al. (Which entails the same locking steps as set forth in claim 35). Also see Lin et al: Column 1, Lines 50-52).

With respect to claim 36, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. teaches the limitations of claim 35 above, and further teaches the method of engaging the housing side locking feature with the locking features of the removable access door (See column 4 Lines 13-33, Lines 61-65), wherein the housing side locking feature includes a plurality of slots (52) built into the inner surface of the housing, and the locking features of the removable access door includes flanges (83), but fails to teach that the housing side locking feature includes a plurality of flanges and wherein the door side locking feature includes a plurality of interior slots that are built into the inner surface of the access door. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to reverse the access door flanges onto the housing side locking feature (50) and place the interior slots of the locking feature (50) onto the access door since it has been held that a mere reversal of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. In re Einstein, 8 USPQ 167. Reversing the flanges and the interior slots is an alternate equivalent means of attaching two pieces of material (Similar to reversing the hook and loop construction of Velcro, the two materials will still attach no matter the orientation of the hook and the loop of the material).

With respect to claim 37, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. further teaches a mechanism (45) for transforming the rotary motion of the quick release handle (10) into linear motion of the slider bar (I.E. The tongue (45) of Lin et al. could interact with the locking hole (68) of the locking mechanism of Chen et al. to cause a translational motion of the locking mechanism).

With respect to claim 38, Chen et al. further teaches a stiffener (See present office action Fig 1 below) that is attached to an inner surface of the planar access door, the stiffener being configured for insertion into a recess within the access opening when the access door covers the access opening.



**Fig 1**

With respect to claim 45, Chen et al. further teaches that the removable access door (80) includes interior and exterior surfaces, the interior surface having a flat edge portion and a raised portion inside the flat edge portion (As illustrated in present office action Fig 1 above).

With respect to claim 47, Chen et al. further teaches that the removable access door (80) comprises a planar panel with inner and outer surfaces that are flat from edge

Art Unit: 2835

to edge of the planar panel (As illustrated in POA Fig 1 above, the inner and outer surfaces are flat from edge to edge), and a stiffening member attached to the inner surface of the planar panel (The stiffener is folded over from the edge of the panel), the placement of the stiffening member forming the flat edge portion and raised portion of the removable access door (As illustrated in POA Fig 1 above).

**Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. (hereafter referred to as Chen 447) in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Chen (US 6,917,518 hereafter referred to as Chen 518).**

With respect to claim 30, Chen 447 in view of Lin et al. teaches the limitations of claim 5 above, but fails to teach that the hook receivers (On the access door of Chen 447)) include a ramp that causes the access door to move towards the housing as the retention hooks are moved into the hook receivers, and that causes the access door to move away from the housing as the retention hooks are moved out of the hook receivers. Chen 518 teaches the conventionality of having ramps on hook receivers to facilitate the engagement and disengagement of two members (See Figs 5, 6 and 7 near 26). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Chen 518 with the teachings of Chen 447 and Lin et al. to provide easy assembly and disassembly of a computer enclosure (Chen 518, Column 1, Lines 48-51).

**Claim 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Huang (US 2004/0085719).**

With respect to claim 33, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. fails to teach that the quick release handle (In general 10, specifically 64) is seated inside a pocket in the housing when the access door is mounted to the housing and wherein the quick release handle protrudes away from the pocket when the access door is released from the housing. Huang teaches the conventionality of utilizing a quick release handle (5) such that the handle is seated within a pocket in a housing (4) when the access door is mounted (As illustrated in Fig 5) and wherein the quick release handle protrudes away from the pocket when the access door is released from the housing (As illustrated in Fig 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Huang with the teachings of Chen et al. and Lin et al. to provide a more aesthetically pleasing housing member. Additionally having the handle sit within a pocket as taught by Huang reduces the overall bulkiness of the device.

**Claim 39 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Worley et al. (US 6,359,214) and further in view of Radu et al. (US 6,542,384).**

With respect to claim 39, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. fails to specifically teach the use of an EMI gasket and that the housing is formed of metal. Worley teaches the conventionality of using an EMI gasket (20) to shield internal components near an

Art Unit: 2835

opening in a chassis. Further, Radu et al. teaches the conventionality of creating a computer chassis of metal (Radu, Column 1, Lines 19-22). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the metal chassis of Radu et al. and the EMI gasket of Worley et al. with the computer chassis of Chen et al. to provide a means of making internal components (circuitry, etc.) within the chassis of Chen et al. immune to outside electromagnetic waves which may damage them (Worley; Column 1, Lines 15-18). Additionally building a computer chassis of metal is cost effective, durable, and easy to manufacture and assemble.

**Claim 48 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Gan (US 6,392,874).**

With respect to claim 28, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. teaches the limitations of claim 1 above and Chen et al. further teaches that the housing includes locator holes (42) and the access door (80) further includes alignment pins (82) to provide fine positioning of the access door to the housing, but is silent as to the retention lip and the retention lip receiving member, the locator holes of the housing, and the alignment pins of the access door. Gan teaches an access door (30) with a retention lip (40) and a corresponding receiving portion (40) on a computer housing (10) to coarsely position the access door relative to the housing. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Gan with that of Chen et al. and Lin et al. to provide a casing with easily detachable side panels (Column 1, Lines 36-38).

**Claim 56 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. and further in view of Ahn (US 2003/0076652)).**

With respect to claim 56, Chen et al. in view of Lin et al. teaches the limitations of claim 35 above, and Chen et al. further teaches that the removable access door (80) includes a planar panel with flat surfaces extending end to end (See POA Fig 1 above) but both Chen et al. and Lin et al. are silent as to they material from which the planar panel and housing are formed. Ahn teaches the conventionality of making both a cover and a housing of aluminum (Paragraphs 53, and 60). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Ahn with that of Chen et al. and Lin et al. to provide an easily manufacture-able chassis.

#### **Allowable Subject Matter**

5. Claims 34, 46, 49-51, 52-55 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter:

With respect to claim 34, the allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in (dependent) claim 34 and at least in part because claim 34 recites "a lock receiver configured to receive a padlock", and "a first extension, and a second

Art Unit: 2835

extension each of which is configured for insertion into an opening in the quick release handle”.

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claims 33, and 1 are believed to render said claim 34 patentable over the art of record.

With respect to claim 46, the allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in dependent claim 46 and at least in part because claim 46 recites “a first recessed portion, and a second recessed portion.. the first recessed portion receiving the flat edge portion of the removable access door, the second recessed portion cooperating with the raised portion of the removable access door to seal the access opening”.

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claims 1, 45, and 46 are believed to render said claim 46 patentable over the art of record.

With respect to claim 49, the allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in dependent claim 49 and at least in part because claim 49 recites “a horizontal support bar that extends across the access opening between the right and left sides of the access opening and; a horizontal slider bar that is slidably retained to the support bar..including a plurality of retention hooks that mate with a plurality of hook receivers”.

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claims 1, 49 are believed to render said claim 49 and all claims dependent therefrom (50-51) patentable over the art of record.



With respect to claim 52, the allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in dependent claim 52 and at least in part because claim 52 recites "a support bar that extends across the access opening..a slider assembly disposed within the access opening".

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claims 35 and 52 are believed to render said claim 52 and all claims dependent therefrom (53-55) patentable over the art of record.

6. Claims 40, and 44 are allowed.

With respect to claim 40, the allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in independent claim 40 and at least in part because claim 40 recites "a motion transform assembly for transforming the rotary motion of the handle to the sliding motion of the slider bar, the rotation of the handle in a first direction causing the slider bar to move from the disengaged position to the engaged position, the rotation of the handle in a second direction causing the slider bar to move from the engaged position to the disengaged position".

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claim 40 are believed to render said claim 40 patentable over the art of record.

With respect to claim 44, the allowability resides in the overall structure of the device as recited in independent claim 44 and at least in part because claim 44 recites "a support bar that extends across the access opening between the front and back walls".

The aforementioned limitations in combination with all remaining limitations of claim 44, are believed to render said claim 44 patentable over the art of record.

***Response to Arguments***

7. Applicant's arguments filed 3/17/2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to the applicants' remarks to claims 1 and 35 that, "the handle 40 is part of the operable member fixed to the cover. The handle is not part of the stationary member that is fixed to the base" the test for obviousness is not whether the features of a secondary reference may be bodily incorporated into the structure of the primary reference; nor is it that the claimed invention must be expressly suggested in any one or all of the references. Rather, the test is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981). In the present case the Examiner is merely using the handle of Lin et al. to teach a pivoting action using a handle which releases a cover from a base.

8. With respect to the applicants' remarks to claim 1 that, "neither reference provides any motivation to combine the features to come up with the claimed invention", the Examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art.

See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, the motivation as stated in Column 1, lines 50-52 of Lin et al. is, "readily removing a cover of a piece of electronic equipment from a base thereof".

With respect to the applicants' remarks to claim 35 that, "As taught in Lin, the cover includes a handle rotatably mounted to the frame 30", the examiner again respectfully notes that the applicants' are utilizing bodily incorporation since the examiners position is merely taking the pivoting handle of Lin et al. and combining it with the teachings of Chen et al. to result in a system which utilizes pivoting a handle to release a latching mechanism, and not incorporating the other teachings of Lin et al.

9. Applicant's arguments to claim 40 have been fully considered and are persuasive. The rejection of claim 40 has been withdrawn.

### ***Conclusion***

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

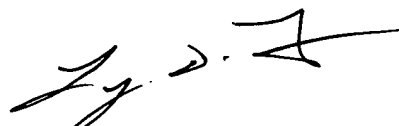
shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zachary M. Pape whose telephone number is 571-272-2201. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon. - Thur. & every other Fri. (8:00am - 5:00pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached at 571-272-2092. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ZMP



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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2800